

as the Docheff's have demonstrated, a little initiative can do more than a lot of regulation.

Their innovation, ingenuity and hard work has turned what many perceive as an environmental problem into a valuable product and a thriving new business. Mr. Speaker, I applaud Jim and Kristie Docheff for their efforts and I am happy to say that many other dairies and producers are following their good example. I commend the efforts of National Hog Farms, Longmont Foods, and Morning Fresh Farms, and many others to continue providing services of tremendous value to Colorado while promoting environmental stewardship through voluntary, market-based measures.

A TRIBUTE TO JOHN M. FISHER

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 21, 1998

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, one of the most rewarding aspects of my career on Capitol Hill has been serving as the Administrative Co-Chairman of the bipartisan National Security Caucus (NSC). The Caucus includes 275 lawmakers and it is the largest Congressional Member Organization. The NSC focuses on a wide range of foreign policy, defense and international economic issues and it is through the Caucus that I have come to know John M. Fisher.

He is the Chairman of the American Security Council and the National Security Caucus Foundation and he is being honored today at a luncheon at the Heritage Foundation. John Fisher has long been a leader in the national security community and he has spent a lifetime pursuing the principles of peace through strength.

It is thanks to the tremendous yeoman labor of John Fisher that the United States was not stuck in a posture of strategic vulnerability in the 1970s. In 1978, he helped organize the National Security Caucus, a bipartisan alliance of Members of Congress who agreed on a resolution listing the principles of a national strategy of peace through strength.

In 1984, the American Security Council worked with experts, 240 Members of Congress, 96 national organizations and 514 universities and colleges in preparing the study "A Strategy for Peace Through Strength," and over 400,000 copies of this study were distributed across the nation. President Reagan declared one week in September 1984 as "Peace Through Strength Week." A documentary film was created and shown by 187 television stations nationwide, and more than 50 rallies were held across the U.S.

Our national security policy has always involved military and economic considerations, but now it must also reflect a world integrated by telecommunications and trade. At John's urging, my colleagues in the National Security Caucus are now working on a new strategy for global peace and prosperity.

The military balance was restored in the 1980s and John Fisher is entitled to significant credit. His predictions of Peace Through Strength have come true. The Russians saw the strategic and conventional modernization program as a sign the U.S. was prepared to use its technological superiority to trump their military power, their one claim to superpower status.

The American Security Council, under John Fisher's guidance, led the fight against the nuclear freeze, for INF deployment and the Reagan Doctrine, which put American arms and money behind a worldwide anti-communist guerrilla campaign on three continents. The combination of INF, SDI, the Reagan Doctrine, and the defense build-up made it clear to the Marxist/Leninists that they were facing a future they could only lose.

The 1970's have been called the Decade of Disarmament, and from 1975 to 1980 an independent nation fell to communism every year. A great deal of credit must be given to leaders like John Fisher who finally convinced Jimmy Carter to raise the defense budget to help arm the Mujaheddin in Afghanistan, place an embargo on Soviet grain, and cutting off aid to the Sandinistas. The peace through strength policies advocated by John Fisher and adopted by Ronald Reagan and George Bush helped to create the stability we know today.

George Washington once said "To have peace, prepare for war." These words from our first Commander-in-Chief are engraved at the American Security Council's Congressional Conference Center. They are as applicable today as they were 200 years ago. John Fisher believes in these words and has spent his lifetime devoted to the maintenance of peace and freedom for the American people.

TRIBUTE TO GEORGE A. MANESS FOR HIS SERVICE TO THE CALI- FORNIA VETERANS BOARD

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 21, 1998

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to George A. Maness for his dedicated service to the California Veterans Board. The seven-member Board advises the Governor, Legislature and Department of Veterans Affairs on veterans issues.

George A. Maness retired in 1982 after 23 years as a teacher, R.O.T.C. instructor and administrator with the Tulare Joint Union High School District. He served as a noncommissioned officer in the United States Air Force from 1950 to 1958; both in active and reserve duty. Mr. Maness obtained a bachelor's degree in 1958 from Western State College in Colorado and a master's degree in 1976 from Clayton University in Missouri.

George Maness is a member of several professional and community organizations, including the American Legion, AMVets, the Air Force Sergeants Association, Lions Club, Elks Club and Salvation Army Advisory Board.

Mr. Maness is a dedicated member of the Republican Party and was the Co-chairman of Veterans for Pete Wilson campaign for Governor of California. He also served as Co-chairman for California Veterans for Bush-Quayle in 1992.

George Maness was re-appointed to the California Veterans Board in 1994 by Governor Pete Wilson. Mr. Maness was confirmed by the California State Senate and served until January 1998. The California Veterans Board advises the Governor, Legislator and the California Department of Veterans Affairs. George Maness provided great insight and guidance to the board and was an influential advocate for veterans issues.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to pay tribute to George Maness for his dedicated service to the California Veterans Board and the California Department of Veterans Affairs. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing George Maness many more years of success.

THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF KINGSFORD, MICHIGAN

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 21, 1998

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, there is an energetic community in my northern Michigan district that in its own unique way played a role in fulfilling the dream of Henry Ford to produce automobiles that would suit the budgets and lifestyles of ordinary Americans.

Kingsford celebrates its 75th Anniversary on July 31, 1998, its diamond jubilee. Mr. Speaker, this is an excellent opportunity for all Americans to join with the people of Kingsford, who even call their high school football team the "flivvers," to honor and celebrate those early, heady days of the development of wheeled transportation, including the Flivver automobile.

As late as 1920 the population of the area that would become Kingsford was about 40 people, mostly miners working in the nearby Menominee Iron Range. Some mines were still active—would be so until the early 1980s—but the days of the great iron ore boom were clearly in the past, just as the days of the great logging boom were by this time only a memory.

The presence of resources of both ore and wood, however, was attractive to one of America's premier industrial pioneers. Henry Ford had been interested in Michigan's Upper Peninsula as the location of a manufacturing facility for a number of years, and by 1919 the automaker was ready to build a plant.

It was no coincidence that Ford looked at this area along the Menominee River in the south-central U.P. One of the people he enlisted to find a site for his plant was Edward G. Kingsford, the husband of Ford's cousin Minnie Flaherty and both a real estate agent and Ford dealer. Ford's holdings in the region would grow eventually to 400,000 acres of iron and timberlands in seven northern Michigan counties in my district. Of this total, 350,000 acres were hardwood.

As one might surmise from the size and importance of this project, there was much politicking and competition among communities for the plant. Once all the land purchase agreements were completed, the plant was established, employing as many as 8,000 people by 1925 in the production of wooden parts for the famous Ford Model T in Kingsford, Michigan.

Progress in the design of the American automobile adversely affected this plant. Almost as famous as the Model T, the model A went into production using fewer wooden parts, and employment at the Kingsford Ford plant declined. In the early 1940s the production of wood-sided station wagons provided work for the northern Michigan site, and by 1942 the Kingsford Ford plant had made the switch to war production, producing gliders that would become so important to Allied victory.

After the war the importance of the Kingsford plant had diminished further, and the facility was closed in 1951. Ford was gone, but an interesting legacy continued. The famous Kingsford-brand charcoal briquets, a by-product of wooden automobile part production, continued to be made in this U.P. community.

As a small city, Mr. Speaker, the population of Kingsford is now about 5,500. Although the community is no longer a part of the Ford family of assembly plants, the transportation revolution wrought by these affordable Ford automobiles on the lives of ordinary Americans meant that tourism would become a new national industry, one that would benefit the Kingsford area. People now can travel from anywhere in the country to visit this area of gently rolling hills with thousands of lakes and hundreds of miles of rivers and streams. Hunting and fishing and the simple enjoyment of the vibrant colors of autumn means that tourism now vies with paper-making as the basic elements of the area's economic well-being.

I am proud of the people of Kingsford and their struggles to survive and even thrive through periods of economic change, and I invite all my colleagues in the U.S. House to join me in paying tribute to this resilient and energetic community.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 21, 1998

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, July 20, 1998, I requested and was granted a leave of absence from the House of Representatives due to personal illness. Had I been present, I would have voted in favor of adoption of the following amendments during consideration of H.R. 2183, the Bipartisan Campaign Integrity Act:

The Wicker amendment to the Shays amendment in the nature of a substitute, debated on July 14, that prohibits the use of White House meals or accommodations for political fundraising (agreed to by a recorded vote of 391 ayes to 4 noes, Roll No. 301);

The Stearns amendment to the Shays amendment in the nature of a substitute, debated on July 14, that prohibits noncitizens from making contributions to candidates for Federal, state, or local elections (agreed to by a recorded vote of 267 ayes to 131 noes, Roll No. 302);

The Smith of Michigan amendment to the Shays amendment in the nature of a substitute, as modified, that establishes a prison term for 10 years and a fine not to exceed \$1 million as penalties for violation of the foreign contribution ban (agreed to by a voice vote);

The DeLay amendment to the Shays amendment in the nature of a substitute that expresses the Sense of Congress that Federal law clearly demonstrates that "controlling legal authority" prohibits the use of Federal property to raise campaign funds (agreed to by a recorded vote of 360 ayes to 36 noes, Roll No. 304);

The McInnis amendment to the Shays amendment in the nature of a substitute that prohibits acceptance or solicitation to obtain access to Air Force One, Marine One, Air

Force Two, Marine Two, the White House or the Vice President's residence and institutes a fine or imprisonment for violation for up to one year (agreed to by a recorded vote of 391 ayes to 7 noes, Roll No. 305);

The Hefley amendment to the Shays amendment in the nature of a substitute that requires the national parties to reimburse the Federal government for the use of Air Force One for political fundraising (agreed to by a recorded vote of 222 ayes to 177 noes, Roll No. 307);

The Northup amendment to the Shays amendment in the nature of a substitute that prohibits campaign from providing currency to individuals for the purpose of encouraging turnout on the date of election (agreed to by a recorded vote of 284 ayes to 114 noes, Roll No. 308);

The Snowbarger amendment that establishes mandatory imprisonment for not fewer than 1 year and not more than 10 years for criminal conduct (agreed to by a voice vote); and

The Whitfield amendment that bans the coordination of soft money for issue advocacy by presidential candidates receiving public financing (agreed to by a voice vote).

NATIONAL RIGHT TO WORK BILL

SPEECH OF

HON. DAVE WELDON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 15, 1998

Mr. WELDON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise in full support for H.R. 59, the National Right to Work Act.

I am from a Right to Work state and I know first-hand that employee freedom and prosperity go hand in hand.

Figures from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics show that workers in forced union dues states are losing thousands of jobs as well as their freedom.

Just listen to the advantage that Right to Work States have had over forced union dues states between 1997-1996:

Non-agricultural employees in Right to Work states have increased by nearly 70% while the increase in forced union states was 35%.

Manufacturing employment in Right to Work states have increased by almost 15% while there was nearly a 15% decrease in forced union states.

Construction employment in Right to Work states increased by almost 50%, nearly 15% higher than in forced union dues states.

Manufacturing production workers in Right to Work states increased by almost 10%, while decreasing by 20% in forced union dues states.

Manufacturing establishments in Right to Work states increased by 20%, while decreasing by .3% in forced union states.

Personal income in Right to Work states has increased by 405%, 82% higher than in forced union dues states.

Hourly earnings by manufacturing employees in Right to Work states have increased by 135%, 13% higher than forced union dues states.

The average weekly earnings of manufacturing production workers in Right to Work states have increased by 145%, 15% higher than in forced union dues states.

Mr. Speaker what do these numbers translate into Jobs. Between 1983 and 1993, Right to Work states created over 500,000 jobs, while forced union states lost almost 900,000.

Mr. Speaker, not only are residents of forced-unionism states paying in lost jobs, they are also paying for the cost of compulsory unionism out of their wallets.

Invariably, compulsory unionism leads to union official-inspired strikes, slowdowns, inefficient work rules, featherbedding, and a "hate-the-boss" mentality which substantially increase the cost of goods, services, and state and local taxes.

The result is the "Right to Work boon." The average urban family living in a Right to Work state has an after-tax, cost of living-adjusted household income of \$36,540—\$2,852 more than a family in a forced-unionism state.

As said by former United States Senator Sam Ervin in his autobiography Preserving the Constitution, "Right to Work laws remove the motive of the union to subordinate the interests of the employees to its wish, and, thus, leave it free to conduct negotiations for the sole purpose of obtaining an employment contract advantageous to the employees."

CONCLUSION

Right to Work states offer an economic environment free from much of the Big Labor's imposed "featherbedding," and work rules which reduce the value of employees' wages by driving up production costs. Ultimately, this only serves to reduce the number of jobs in their state.

Mr. Speaker, no one should be forced to join a labor union as a condition of employment, and every American should be given the same economic opportunities shared by most employees in 21 states.

I urge you to schedule a roll-call vote on HR 59, the Nation Right to Work Act.

NATIONAL RIGHT TO WORK BILL

SPEECH OF

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 15, 1998

Mr. BOB SCHAFFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the gentleman for yielding, and I would also like to thank him for his commitment and hard work on this issue.

Mr. Speaker, I have personally received hundreds of petitions from constituents urging a roll-call vote on H.R. 59, and I am proud to be able to speak here tonight in defense of those constituents.

I certainly agree with the gentleman from Virginia. H.R. 59 is about individual liberty.

Members, particularly from the other side of the aisle, and the union officials down the street in their fortress they call the "Marble House", built by forced dues, like to purport that the National Right to Work Act is an attempt to silence workers. To the contrary, Mr. Speaker, the National Right to Work Act is about giving workers a voice.

As the gentleman from Virginia stated, this bill does not add one single word to federal law. It simply amends the National Labor Relations Act and Railway Labor Act by striking the forced-dues provisions from federal law. That is it.